

Terms of Publication.

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention to them, they must be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guarantee against imposition. All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor.

Porty.

Published by Request.
THE EXCHANGE.

As Darby saw the setting sun
He swung his scythe and home he run,
Drank off his nog of beer and said—
"My work is done, I'll go to bed."

"Your work is done!" quoth Mistress Joan,
"Your work is done," your constant tone,
But hapless woman ne'er can say
Her work is done till break of day;
And if she goes to bed at all,
The rooster will awake and squall.

"First in the morning—though we feel
Like wretched drunks when they reel,
Nay, feel such pains in limbs and head
As would confine you men to bed—
The cows we milk, the milk we strain,
Then haste to the house again;
Which, when displayed by morning's light
We find is in a dismal plight.

"With aching head we now essay
To put it in a better way;
We ply the brush and wield the broom
And make the beds—and air the room,
We put the house to rights; and then—
Long ere 'tis done, with yelping cry,
Long ere the children rise,
They must be dressed and dozed with rue
And this the busy wife must do."

"Trembling with weakness, toil and pain
We now resume our work again,
But then there is not work enough,
And what there is is hateful stuff,
All rotten, wet and smoky, too,
And so we know not what to do.
The bread's to bake, the meat's to fry,
And when we're tired enough to die,
The angry men rush in and say—
"Just we be starved to death to-day!"
At this old Darby scratched his head
And fast retreated to his bed.

Next morning ere bright Phoebus rose
Old Joan began her tale of woes;
Then Darby cried, to end the strife
"Be gone the man, I'll be the wife!"
Take you the scythe and mow, while I
Will all your fancied needs supply.
"Agreed," says Joan, "give me my stent"
So Darby did, and out she went.
Sole monarch now, he seized the broom
And whirled the dirt about the room—
The sweeping done, he scarce knew how,
He lied to milk the brindle cow;
But bridle crossly switched her tail
In master's eyes, and kicked the pail;
And while they snarled with the pain
He vowed he'd never milk again.

Now looking round in sad amaze
He saw his cottage in a blaze;
For as he careless brushed the room
In awkward haste he fired the broom;
He quenched the flame—and sorely vexed,
Prepared to get the breakfast next;
But, oh! he knew not what to do;
The bread was spent, and butter too;
With hands bedaubed in paste and flour
Old Darby labored full an hour,
But, hapless wight! he could not make
His dough take shape of loaf nor cake.

Just while the door wide open stood,
In rushed the cow in quest of food,
And treading forward—with her snout
O'erturned the churn the cream ran out;
As Darby turned the swine to eat
The slippery cream betrayed his feet,
He caught the bread trough in his fall
And down came baker, trough and all.

The children wakened with the clatter,
Start up and "what's the matter!"
Old Jowler barked and Tabby mewled,
And luckless Darby howled aloud—
"Return my Joan as heretofore,
I'll play the house wife part no more!"

Select Reading.

THE SURGEON'S STORY.

A True Incident of the War.

"The only time," said the surgeon,
"that I ever saw prisoners roughly
handled was at Winchester."

The ladies united in asking him to
relate the incident.

"We made regular trips, once or
twice a week, from Harper's Ferry to
Winchester. We did not mean to
garrison it, but to prevent the rebels
from holding it. At the time I was
speaking of, we had orders to enter
Winchester, and to push as far as we
could safely go beyond it, and find out
whether the enemy had any forces in
the neighborhood. We succeeded in
reaching the rebel town in the evening.

"The General ordered us to rest for
the night—until he could get the re-
ports of spies, and one or two scouting
parties that he had sent into the
country.

"We dismounted. The officers told
us to make ourselves at home. The
boys searched all the stables and barns
in town for forage, and others went
out in squads to the neighboring
farms.

"As soon as they got their horses
fed they entered any house they pleased
and took up free quarters in it.

"As a squad of three or four men
were about to enter a house in the
outside of the town, three rebel sol-
diers jumped up from among the hay
and let blaze at them. One of our
men was badly wounded, but not fat-
ally. His two comrades ran for help.

"They soon returned, I tell you, with
as mad a set of fellows as you could
have mustered in Virginia. They
searched the barn high and low, every
nook and corner, up loft and down
cellar, but not a trace of the rebels
could they find.

"We knew they hadn't got out of
our lines; for our pickets were too
strong for that.

"There were some houses near by,
and we searched them. But we had
the same luck—no trace of the
rebels.

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS,

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOL. XI.

WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

NO. 7.

MAXIMILIAN.

Graphic Account of his Execution—He
Gives a Risk of Reconciliation to the
Mexican People—He Forgive Lopez
his Treason and Mexico Her Crime.

The *Esperanza* of Queretaro, June
20, publishes the following account
of the execution of Maximilian and his
two generals, Don Tomas Mejia and
Miguel Miramon:

Before the Execution.

The delay of thirty-four days which
kept our people so long in doubt and
aroused so much excitement is thus ac-
counted for. The first courier that
reached San Luis on the morning of
May 19, bearing the news of the cap-
ture, returned here only on the 23d,
and the Emperor was at once notified
that he must appear before court mar-
tial. He protested in writing, de-
manding to be tried by the assembly
of notables who had called him to the
throne.

The trial was postponed, and a mes-
sage sent to the President, with the
letter of protest, and the documents
that had been captured. Juarez's an-
swer was received on May 30th. It
was a refusal of the demand, grounded
on this incontestable fact, that the
assembly of notables had not been con-
voked by the head of the Republic;
but, the President animated by a
praiseworthy feeling, offered his safety
to the Emperor on condition of the
latter taking an oath never again to
tread on Mexican soil, and of his sign-
ing at the same time his own downfall.

Of his own accord, Maximilian said
in a loud voice that he would accept
with pleasure this double condition, if
the officers and soldiers captured along
with him were also set free. At this
time he was ignorant of what had
become of del Castillo and Avellano.
Even this requirement was acceded to,
but it gave rise to conferences and
negotiations that could not fail to be
unsuccessful.

Meantime a council of war was held
on the morning of July 11th, presided
over by General Corona, and com-
posed of Generals Escobedo, Martinez,
Ruiz and Negrete, with two Colonels.
The three prisoners were brought be-
fore the tribunal. Maximilian refused
to have any counsel; Mejia and Mira-
mon chose one for them both. We
have not been able to get any details
of that session, which lasted only about
an hour. The prisoners were found
guilty, and their condemnation, which
was sent forward to San Luis Potosi
that very day, was not returned con-
firmed until the morning of July 18.

It is known that the President was
all along inclined to clemency; but
our Minister at Washington, Senor
Romero, had carried the day and
secured the order for his execution,
although full stress was laid upon the
fact of the small majority that had
voted in favor of the prisoner's guilt.

As soon as General Corona got pos-
session of the necessary document the
three prisoners were informed of their
fate, but they manifested no surprise.
Indeed, by this time they had learned
what had befallen some of their com-
rades.

The Last Night.

Maximilian requested that they
might be allowed to remain together
to the last. This was kindly granted.
They were transferred to the old con-
vent, which had answered as a hospital
for the French troops, and the prin-
cipal hall of which—on the ground floor
—was spacious and comfortable. It
was in this room that the hospital drug
shop had been kept. The room has
two windows looking out on the court
yard gardens. At one end of this
room an altar was prepared. The sen-
tinals had orders to fire on any one
who should attempt to enter without a
pass from Captain Gonzales. At all
events no one was permitted at first to
enter but Father Fischer, secretary and
confessor of Maximilian. Later, the
Bishop of Queretaro offered his ser-
vices, which were accepted after a short
conference between the prisoners. They
passed most of the night in conversa-
tion and preparing themselves for
death. Miramon suffered a great deal
from his wound in the eye, which he
kept constantly bathing with fresh wa-
ter. Mejia slept soundly.

At one time Maximilian asked for
some writing materials; these were got
with some difficulty, as it was in the
middle of the night. He wrote two
letters, the first in German to the
Archduchess Sophia, his mother; the
other to his wife. He gave both let-
ters to the bishop requesting him to see
that they be delivered. He gave him
also a lock of hair which the wife of
one of his guards requested permis-
sion to cut off herself. Before giving
the lock of hair he kissed it, folded it
up carefully and then slipped it into
the envelope already sealed for his
wife.

After four o'clock Maximilian wish-
ed mass to be said, which was done by
the bishop, after Mejia had been awak-
ened. All then received communion
together.

After mass the Emperor remained a
long time kneeling on the hard stones
—for they had no prie dieu—with his
eyes towards the ground and his head
resting on his hand in a pensive at-
titude. It is not known for certain
whether he was praying or weeping.
Miramon was pale and downcast.
Mejia seemed to be quite at ease. We
must bear in mind, however, that he
was an Indian, and that he deemed it
a glory to die with his sovereign.

When seven o'clock had struck, the
music of the solemn procession was
heard approaching, and Captain Gon-
zales entered the chapel with the ban-
dages in his hand to cover the prisoners'
eyes. Miramon quietly allowed him-
self to be covered by Mejia, and
as the captain was about to take
measures to overcome his resistance,
the bishop uttered something to the
Indian chief, who at once became sub-
missive. But the Emperor, advancing,
declared that he would not allow his
eyes to be bandaged. After a few
moments of hesitation, Gonzales saluted
Maximilian with a kind look and
placed himself at the head of the es-
cort.

The procession at once fell into line.
A squadron of lancers led the way,
followed by the band, which played a
dead march. A battalion of infantry
formed two lines, each fourteen deep,
between which lines were the prisoners.
When the procession reached the main
door of the convent Mejia cried out,
"Sire, for the last time show us again
the example of your noble courage;
we follow in the footsteps of your
Majesty." Just at this moment the
Franciscans were passing. The first
two bore the cross and the holy water,
the remainder bore lighted tapers.
Each of the three coffins were borne
by four Indians, and the three black
crosses, with the prisoners' seats, were
borne along at the rear. Captain
Gonzales at this point made a sign to
Maximilian to step out into the street.
He obeyed, advancing very courageously
as he said in his broken Spanish,
Vamos nos a la libertad. (Let us ad-
vance to our freedom.)

The Execution.

The procession then wended its way
along the Calle del Cementerio behind
the church and along the route by the
aqueduct. In a short while it had the
whole plain in full view, and the view
from below was imposing indeed. The
Emperor marched first, with the Abbe
Fischer on his right, and the bishop on
his left. Behind him came Miramon,
resting on the arms of two Francis-
cans, and Mejia supported by the two
priests belonging to the parish of Santa
Cruz. When they had reached the
top of the height de la Campana,
Maximilian looked fixedly towards the
rising sun; then drawing from his
pocket his watch, touched its spring
and produced a miniature likeness of
the Empress Carlota. He brought
the image to his lips, kissed it, and
then handing it by the chain to Father
Fischer, said: "Carry this souvenir to
Europe for my dear wife; and should
she ever be able to understand you,
tell her that my eyes were closed with
her likeness, which I will bear with me
to heaven!" The point which the
cortege had reached is near the big
wall of the cemetery. The bells of
the churches were tolling, and the im-
mediate witnesses of the scene were
but few, as the crowd had been kept
back by the soldiery.

The three black crosses and the
prisoners' benches were fixed against
the wall, and the three firing platoons
—composed of five men each, with
two under officers to each platoon in
reserve for the coup de grace—advanced
to within three paces of the con-
demned. The Emperor, when he heard
the clicking of the firelocks, thought
they were about to fire, and approach-
ing his two companions embraced them
with touching earnestness. Miramon
was so affected that he almost fell over
on his seat, but the Franciscans stretch-
ed his arms out in the attitude of a
cross. Mejia returned the Emperor's
embrace with great affection and uttered
some broken words that no one
could distinguish, and crossing his
arms on his breast stood up nobly.
The bishop, advancing to Maximilian,
said: "Sire, in my person, bestow upon
all Mexico the kiss of reconciliation.
Let your Majesty forgive all at this
supreme moment." The Emperor,
agitated to the utmost, allowed the
good bishop to embrace him amid the
most profound silence. All of a sud-
den raising his voice, he cried out:
"Tell Lopez that I forgive him his
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give her crime." He then shook
hands with the Abbe Fischer, who
could not utter a word from emotion,
and who then fell at the Emperor's
feet and shed copious tears while he
kissed Maximilian's hand. Many be-
sides the Abbe were shedding tears also.
The Emperor gently withdrew his
hand, and moving forward said with a
sad and apparently ironic smile to
the officer in command of the firing party—
A la disposition de V. (At your disposal, sir.)

When the officer gave the signal for
"aim," Maximilian uttered something
in German which the report of the
muskets drowned to the hearers. Mira-
mon rolled over as if struck with a
bolt. Mejia, who was standing, beat
the air with his hands a few times
before he fell, and a shot in the ear
finished his pain. The Emperor fell
over on the cross, which kept him up,
and from which he was picked up after
having been dispatched.

The interment took place in the
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cemetery, and the Bishop of Queretaro
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WHICHEVER way the election goes,
we shall have an elder for Supreme
Judge, Sharswood, the Democratic can-
didate, is an elder in the Old-School
branch of the Presbyterian Church,
and Judge Williams, the Republican
nominee, is an elder of the New
School.

FAVORITE air of madmen having
marriageable daughters—millionaire.

LOOKING AT THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Here is a letter from a wife in Mas-
sachusetts to her husband in California.
She doesn't intend going through the
world with the blues:

My Dear Husband—As it is now
some time since you left for California,
I suppose you would be glad to hear
how we are getting along in your ab-
sence. I am happy to say we are en-
joying very good health on the whole.
Just at present two of the boys have
got the small-pox; Amanda Jane has
got the typhus fever; Samuel got
hooked by a cow the other day, and
little Peter has just chopped off
three of his fingers with a hatchet. It
is a mercy he didn't chop them all off.
With these trifling exceptions, we are
all well and getting along nicely.

You needn't be at all anxious about
us. I almost forgot to say that Sarah
Matilda eloped last week with a tin
pedlar. Poor girl! She's been wait-
ing for a chance, and I'm glad she's
married at last. She needn't have
taken the trouble to elope though, for
I'm sure I was glad enough to have
her go. She was a great eater, and I
find baked beans don't go off near so
fast as they did. The way the girl
could dip into pork and beans was a
caution to the rest of the family. The
cow took it into her head to run away,
which was very fortunate, I am sure,
for the barn caught fire last night and
was consumed. I was in hopes that
the house would go, too, for it's incon-
venient; but the wind was the wrong
way, so it did not receive much injury.
Some boys broke into the orchard the
other day and stripped all the fruit-
trees. I am very glad of it, for if they
hadn't I presume the children would
have made themselves ill.

CHURCH ETIQUETTE.—Let the lady
advance one pace beyond the door of
the pew she wishes to enter, half about
face and salute. The pew must then be
vacated by such gentlemen as are in it,
by flank movement. The squad should
rise simultaneously when the lady pre-
sents herself, and face by the right
flank, then deploy into the aisle, the
head man facing the lady, and the
rest walking to his right and rear, the
direction of his halt being changed by a
right countermarch, and forming
again into line up and down the aisle,
still faced by the right flank. The
lady, when the coast is clear, completes
her salute, and advances to her position
in the pew. The gentlemen break off
by files from the rear, and resume their
places. Great care should be taken, of
course, by other parties, not to enter
the aisle when this evolution is in pro-
gress until it is completed.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD'S unpopularity
in Philadelphia is being developed in
the manner with which the financiers,
bankers, manufacturers, merchants and
business men generally regard his past
course. By his decision in reference
to legal tender currency, he created
more confusion and individual loss
among business men than did any other
judicial officer in the United States
by a decision from the bench. On this
account the business metropolis are re-
solved to cut Sharswood at the ballot-
box. They aver, and justly so, that a
man who struck a blow at the credit
of the nation in the hour of its peril, is
not to be trusted in peace when its
highest honors are to be distributed.
Hence the Merchants, manufacturers
and bankers of Philadelphia, who are
practical men, and who produce the
wealth which maintains the Govern-
ment, will oppose Sharswood.

THE English lawyers have perhaps
had the best talent for not knowing
anything outside of their own dry arena.
As long ago as when Erasmus visited
England, in the days of Henry VIII,
and Sir Thomas Moore, he described
the English lawyers as "a most learned
species of profoundly ignorant men." And
in latter times, the famous Lord
Kenyon had not only an ignorance
that would have astounded Erasmus
but a genius for showing it in public
altogether without a parallel. De-
scribing a number of eminent Chris-
tians to the jury one day he capped
his climax thus: "Above all gentle-
men of the jury, might I name to you
the Emperor Julian so celebrated for
the exercise of every Christian virtue
that he was called Julian the Apo-
stle."

BLACKBERRY WISE.—There is no
wine equal to the blackberry wine
when properly made, either in flavor
or for medicinal purposes, and all per-
sons who can conveniently do so, should
manufacture enough for their own use
every year, as it is invaluable in sick-
ness as a tonic, and nothing is a better
remedy for bowel diseases. We there-
fore give the receipt for making it:
"Measure your berries and bruise them,
to every gallon adding one quart of
boiling water. Let the mixture stand
twenty-four hours, stirring occasion-
ally; then strain off the liquor into a
cask, to every gallon adding ten pounds
of sugar; cork tight, and let it stand
to the following October, and you will
have wine ready for use, without fur-
ther straining or boiling. This makes
a most excellent and palatable wine."

TRACT distributing has its funny
incidents. During the war a lady
passing from cot to cot through the
wards of an hospital, was shocked to
hear one fellow laugh at her. She
stopped to reproach the wretched patient
—"Why, man," says he, "you have
given me a tract on the sin of dancing
when I have got both legs shot off."

Terms of Advertising.

FOR WORK.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1.50 per square
for three insertions, and 50 cents per square
for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less
counted as a square). All transient advertisements
to be paid for in advance.
Business notices set under the head of local
news will be charged invariably 10 cents a line
for each insertion.
A liberal deduction made to persons adver-
tising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special
notices charged one-half more than regular ad-
vertisements.
JOHN FRISTING of every kind in Plain and Pan-
color; Hand-tints, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets,
of every variety and style, printed at the
shortest notice. The REPUBLICAN OFFICE has
just been re-fitted, and every thing in the Print-
ing line can be executed in the most artistic
manner and at the lowest rates.

THE NEW LAWS OF CONGRESS.

The following is a full list of the
acts and joint resolutions which became
laws at the session of Congress just
closed: A bill to establish peace with
certain hostile Indian tribes. A bill
to carry into effect the convention
with the Republic of Venezuela for
the adjustment of claims of citizens of
the United States on the Government
of that Republic. A joint resolution
relating to the suffering

widow of Jacob Harmon. An act
for the relief of certain soldiers and
sailors therein designated. Joint reso-
lution authorizing the Secretary of the
Navy to admit to examination Maurice
Rece Evans, for admission to the
Naval Academy in September next.
An act supplementary to an act entit-
led "An act to provide for the more ef-
ficient government of the rebel States,"
passed on the 2d of March, 1867, and
the act supplementary thereto, passed
on the 23d day of March, 1867. A
joint resolution of the House to carry
into effect the several acts providing
for the more efficient government of
the rebel States.

The following bill did not become a
law by the refusal of the President to
sign it, the adjournment of Congress
preventing its veto. A bill to secure
equal rights in the District of Colum-
bia.
THE soul of John Brown, having
finished his march in America, has
crossed the ocean. Americans in Lon-
don are startled by hearing the well
known words sung at reform meetings,
and chanted by bands of workmen
in the streets. His soul went march-
ing on into St. James' Hall the other
night, and rejoiced as it saw a liberty
cap stuck upon a Harper's Ferry pike,
and planted on the platform, from
which the Tories fled in dismay. A
writer says: "Englishmen sing that
John Brown's soul is marching on in
London; gondoliers warble it in the
lagoons of Venice, and sailors of all
nations shout the grand chorus in the
waters of Calcutta."

It will be a good thing for the bro-
kers and bankers if Sharswood gets to
be Judge of the Supreme Court. The
first thing he and his Copperhead col-
leagues will do will be to break down
the National Banks, and put Govern-
ment bonds and notes at a ruinous dis-
count. This will afford fine picking
for the brokers, and wild cat banks on
the old system will start up in every
city, town and village. Bank note
lists and counterfeit detectives will be
in greater demand than ever about those
times.

A crusty old doctor declined to pay
his paver's bill, saying "this pavement
had been spoiled and then covered up
with earth to hide the bad work."
"Doctor," was the reply, "mine is not
the only bad work they put earth over."

Perhaps the best pun recorded was
that inscribed on a tea-cup, viz:
"Tu doces." These words are the sec-
ond words singular to the verb *docere*,
to teach, and when literally translated
become, "Thou Teachest."

A lady took her little boy to church
for the first time. Upon hearing the
organ he was on his feet instantly.
"Sit down," said the mother "I won't
be shouted, I want to see the monkey."

"A quotation from the poets?"
Do you like pork? If not you shall have
mutton.
Do you like pork? If not you are no glutton.
Do you like pork? I did not ask your brother.
Do you like pork? Fray, say, without more
bother.

"What did you use to do, mamma,
before you were married?" Asked a
cherubic four years old. "Well my
dear, I had a very good time." A
good time!" he exclaimed, indignantly—
"what, without me?"

Edmond About says: "Interpose a
little-head in a tin cup between the
world and you; you will witness a
most beautiful phenomenon which as-
tronomers have not yet studied—the
total eclipse of the world."

AN Irish gentleman, parting with a
lazy servant woman, was asked, with
respect to her industry, whether she
was what was termed "afraid of work."
"Oh, not at all," said he, "not at all;
she'll frequently lie down and fall
asleep by the side of it."

THE Athens (Ohio) Messenger says
that on account of the abundance of
the peach crop in that region, it is not
likely that peaches will bring more
than fifty cents a bushel.

A FENSIBLE Virginian suggests that
marble monuments for Confederate
dead will not feed the starving Con-
federate widows and orphans.

Emerson finally says: "The poor
are only they who feel poor, and pov-
erty consists only in feeling poor."

The Waynesburg Republican.

WAYNESBURG, PENNA.
Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE
HON. E. W. WILLIAMS,
Of Allegheny County.

ASSISTANT
DR. JOHN STONE,
Of Monongahela Tp.

SHERIFF
JOHN WALTON,
Of Richhill Tp.

TREASURER
RAMUEL HARVEY,
Of Centre Tp.

COMMISSIONER
JOHN LANTA,
Of Gilmore Tp.

JURY COMMISSIONER
JOSEPH MORRIS,
Of Greene Tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR
S. L. LITZ,
Of Dunkard Tp.

power; Mr. Johnson, who once had the effrontery to say, "Whenever you hear a man prating about the Constitution, spot him—he is a traitor," now talks more of it, and does less for it, than any public man in America; Mr. Blair's new friends, the Democrats, throughout the war, gave all their sympathies to the sworn foes of the Constitution. The Republican party not only preserved the sacred instrument, but improved it. Let it never be forgotten that to Republicanism the Constitution owes Article XIII, prohibiting Slavery throughout the United States.

Is the event of the triumph of the manhood suffrage measure in Ohio, some of the Democratic journals of that State threaten to elect, so far as it is in the power of the party to elect, negroes to office. This homophathic threat is put forth to frighten Republicans out of voting affirmatively on the question, but it cannot have much weight. In some Democratic districts the minority might welcome a change in the men who manage to get office, even if blacks should be substituted for whites.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

Report has it that Maximilian's case was disposed of before the court martial in less than an hour. Surratt's trial has been in progress more than forty days and is not yet finished. It is very evident that the philologists who demand the trial before a civil court of this rebel and assassin have but little feeling for the body public. The absurdity of their position is more apparent when we consider that they demand the trial of each and every rebel by civil courts before they can be pronounced traitors. Should this policy be adopted, taking for example Surratt's case, in what condition would it leave the treasury of the country. This thing of burdening the North with treason's load is the policy of Democracy, and ever will be until the people in their wrath declare for and put in practice the far speedier and less onerous policy of Juarez.

The letter from Ex-rebel Commissioner Ould relative to the exchange of prisoners suggests strange surmises, backed as they are, by the assertion that he can prove what he says by Federal officers. The matter will have a thorough investigation and if he can make his word good we trust he will do so. Let the murder of our prisoners be fixed upon the guilty parties.

THE FAUL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Press mentions the fact of the meeting on Thursday, the 18th, of the State Central Committee, in Harrisburg to project the political campaign of this fall, and adds: Reports were received from all parts of the State, and so far the indications are most auspicious. At this early stage we are able to give words of cheer—a fact which should not only encourage but stimulate every one to increased energy and activity. Never before was individual action so needed. Every man in this State must be talked to and reasoned with. In every house and counting room and mill and store must be explained the decision against legal tenders and its connection with the systematic opposition of the Democracy to the Government. Every man must be made to feel that a solemn responsibility is thrown on him in the matter of voting this year. No one must be allowed to escape a vote. No vote must be given as a compliment, or on account of family or business connections. No man must be allowed to think that he can sell his country for such a price. The Democracy, desperate from repeated defeats, and hungry from their fast of years, are straining every nerve. They are canvassing every corner of the State, and bidding in one way and another for every man in it. Their example must be imitated. We must emulate in a good cause the exertion and energy displayed by the leaders of a bad one.

THAT DOCUMENT.

Montgomery Blair is stumping Virginia in behalf of Democracy, and in a late speech accused the Republicans of being the only party that ever existed in this country that did not at heart profess to act in deference to the Constitution. We beg leave to inform Mr. Blair, chimes in the N. Y. Tribune, that the Republican party has done more to preserve the Constitution than all the other parties combined; that had it not been for Republican energy and wisdom he would not now have a Constitution to talk about. Where would the Constitution be if the Democratic party had been intrusted with its care? Probably in some old paper shop. We have noticed that the noise about the violation of the Constitution generally comes from the men who did the most to destroy or the least to preserve it. The Rebels who adjured its authority, and tried to slash it to pieces with the diabolical sword, are now eager to use it as the means of getting into

THE OIL REGION.

The Gold Shaft on Dunkard Creek—Oil Matters in Greene County.

Special Correspondence of Pitts. Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 12, 1867.

With permission I will intrude upon your columns to a small extent, for the purpose of informing the many readers of your valuable paper concerning the doings that are going on in the Dunkard gold and oil regions, in this county. A few days since, whilst here on business, and having a few leisure hours, I concluded, with some others, to spend the day in visiting the gold shaft and oil diggings on Dunkard. We first found the gold shaft some four miles from this point. The work was progressing finely. The shaft is some one hundred and sixty feet in depth. The superintendent, (his name I do not recollect), informed us that they had all the cavings and surplus water removed, and were ready to proceed with the work. They had some twelve hands in their employment, and would push the work forward with due diligence. They design sinking the shaft six hundred feet, if the precious ore is not found in paying quantities at a less depth, but appear sanguine that they will reach a rich vein of the ore at some three hundred feet from the surface. They all appear to understand their business, and feel confident of a successful result.

Having our curiosity satisfied, we left for the oil diggings on the Maple farm, and first visited the old Wiley well, the first well bored on Dunkard. We soon met with the old pioneer Wiley in person. He was re-tubing his well, and would be ready to raise steam in a short time, to commence pumping. He appeared in fine spirits, thinking he would be successful in throwing oil as he had done in days of yore. We concluded he was all right in his anticipations from the number of barrels of oil he had on hand.

We next visited the twin wells, under the superintendency of Major A. Mosier, who informed us he was not running these wells to their full capacity, as the low price of oil would not allow a double force of hands. We did not learn the amount these wells were producing, but we found before leaving that the Major and his hospitable better-half did not fail to show the capacity of their bountiful loader, composed of vian and other eatables, such as wayfaring men do so much relish on such occasions. We put on fresh courage to see more of the oil doings, and next visited the wells of the Wise Oil Company, on the Ross farm. This company have four wells under the superintendency of Captain Hill and C. Lindley. The employees had refitted the works at what is known as Ross No. 3, and had been pumping some days, and were getting a nice article of heavy oil. They informed us that they would have this well reach its former capacity in its palmy days, which was from twenty to forty barrels per day. This company has four wells and design re-fitting them and putting them in first-class running order at the earliest day possible. We were informed by Mr. R. Cannon, manager of the works, that this company consisted of a few individuals of Washington county, and were the most substantial and energetic men that has ever operated on Dunkard.

We then visited the Jackson Well, a short distance off, and found the well under way, throwing a nice article of oil with good indication for a bountiful supply in a short time.

At the Jefferson Well we found the superintendent a fine courteous gentleman. He had just re-fitted the works, and was pumping with good indications.

I had almost forgotten to say we formed the acquaintance of Mr. Applegate, the superintendent of the Seaton Well, who gave us much information concerning oil operations on Dunkard, which we appreciate very highly. If Mr. A. is correct in his views, and I have no reason to doubt the plausibility thereof, the difficulty in procuring oil on Dunkard is not in the deficiency of the territory, but has been wholly in the mis-management of the operators in employing inexperienced men to take charge of their works. Capt. Huffy is also prepared to put his works under way. He, with the others now operating on Dunkard, appear to understand their business, and will run the machine scientifically, and ere long will be remunerated bountifully for their labor.

THE PLAINS.

The Indians Attack a Railroad Surveying Party—The Flooding at Fort Snodgrass.

OMAHA, Nebraska, July 25.—Seventy-five Indians attacked a surveying party of the Union Pacific Railroad on Bitter Creek, on the 22d, mortally wounding P. T. Brown, the engineer in charge of the party. Brown died on the 23d. The Indians virtually have possession of the road between Fort Saunders and Fort Bridger.

The investigation ordered by Gen. Grant in the alleged brutal whipping of citizens by soldiers at Fort Sedgewick has closed. The testimony is conclusive as to the whipping of citizens by a sergeant, for selling whiskey to the men under him. Lacerations of the flesh and other cruelties were committed. Lieut. Lantz promptly stopped the flogging, which was simply a few strokes with a gun sling. The reported whipping of a soldier for stealing a gun, and exposing him to the prey of snats and musketoes, is without foundation, as testified to by all the officers of the 30th Infantry and a number of civilians. No civilian was present at the flogging, as falsely reported.

ONE of the richest men in New England Augustus Hemenway, of Boston, whose estate is valued at \$5,000,000. He is confined in an insane asylum.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Letter from the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange.

Special Correspondence of Pitts. Commercial.

In a debate in the House of Representatives on the 14th inst, pending a resolution offered by Mr. Mungen of Ohio, inquiring into the treatment of prisoners captured by the Union Army, Mr. Eldridge stated that in a conversation which he had with Gen. Ould, who had charge of the exchange of prisoners on the part of the Confederate Government, he had been informed that an offer was made by Gen. Ould to the Union officer having the matter in charge (Gen. Butler), and he thought Gen. Grant also, that he would give them 20,000 Union prisoners, sick and wounded, making up the number, if deficient, with able-bodied men, without any equivalent, as the Confederate Government was unable to feed and take care of them properly, and that the offer was refused. In reply, Gen. Butler reminded Mr. Eldridge that all the correspondence on the subject had been laid before Congress in January, 1865. In the Fall of 1864, after the exchange of prisoners had been stopped, a proposition was made by the Rebels to give up the sick prisoners held by them at Savannah and Millen, Ga. As soon as transportation could be got, the proposition was accepted, and six steamboats were sent to Savannah, and took off over 7,000 men. There had been some unavoidable delay in it, consequent on the operations of the army; and the offer had been made to the Rebels to let them send cotton to New York, sell it through our agents, and with the proceeds procure what was necessary for their prisoners.

We find the following letter from Gen. Ould in a Washington paper: RICHMOND, July 19, 1867.

HON. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE—My Dear Sir: I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct. Every word that I said to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal officers. I did offer in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did offer to deliver from 10,000 to 15,000 of this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during the interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for 10,000 or 15,000 men? If I made the offer based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only 3,000 men? Butler says the offer was made in the Fall (according to the newspaper report), and that 7,000 were delivered. The offer was made in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than 13,000, and would have gone to the 15,000, if the Federal transportation had been sufficient. My instructions to my agents were to deliver 15,000 sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by well men. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangement until every sick and wounded man had been returned. The 3,000 men sent to Savannah by the Federals were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison. All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that Gen. Mulford will sustain every allegation here made. Yours, truly,

R. OULD.

P. S.—Gen. Butler's correspondence is all on one side, as I was instructed at the date of his letters to hold no correspondence with him. I corresponded with Mulford or Gen. Hitchcock.

R. OULD.

The Armies of the Dead.

Still the mournful muster of our armies of the dead goes on. Another "Roll of Honor" has been issued from the Quartermaster General's office, embracing the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union interred in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Utah Territory, and on the Pacific coast. About eight thousand names are given, and three thousand graves are numbered under that sad heading, "unknown." How many of these nameless heroes went to their graves because of Democratic judicial opinions rendered in the courts of the North to embarrass the nation and strengthen her enemies? How many of these men were killed by reason of Woodward and Sharswood's decisions? There was a time, in the darkest hours of the war, when the court rooms of Philadelphia and Harrisburg were nearly as dangerous as the marshes of the Wilderness.

The Gerrits Case.

The evidence in the Surratt trial closed the 26th, the fortieth day of the trial, the defense waiving the right to examine rebutting witnesses relative to character. Arguments on points of law, raised on the evidence, will occupy the attention of the Court for two or three days, after which the regular summing up will take place. The case will reach the jury about a week from to-day.

The Irish-American officers in New York have passed resolutions expressive of their regard and esteem for the late General Thomas Francis Meagher.

CHIEF of Police, Dimon, of Mobile, has ordered the disbandment of all military organization among the colored people of that city.

TESTIMONY.

Dreadful riot at Rogersville, Tenn. Two Men Killed—A Large Number Wounded.

Special Correspondence of Pitts. Commercial.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—A dreadful riot is reported to have occurred at Rogersville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday. A large crowd had assembled on the public square, near the Court House, to hear Mr. Etheridge, conservative candidate for Governor, speak. Many, both conservatives and radicals, were armed with guns and pistols. After Etheridge had spoken an hour, he was interrupted by Tom King, a leading Radical, who pronounced a statement he made a "d lie." Etheridge retorted bitterly, when some one shot at him. Numerous other shots followed in quick succession. The crowd broke, the Conservatives in one direction and the Radicals in the opposite, shooting at each other. Finally halting, they fired volley after volley at each other for about twenty minutes. A white Conservative and a colored man were killed, seven mortally wounded and about thirty slightly. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remain.

Etheridge was not hurt. He left for Sneedsville after quiet had been restored.

A negro is reported killed at Knoxville yesterday. He shouted for Brownlow at a conservative meeting, when he was shot. The prompt action of the police prevented a riot.

A Rebel Nomination.

The *Gazette*, a paper published monthly at Ruddell's Mill, Kentucky, by C. C. Rule, flies the Democratic ticket at its mast-head, together with the following:—

For President in 1863,
Gen. John C. Breckinridge.

For Vice President,
Hon. L. W. Powell.

The *Rochester Express* says there are several curious circumstances about this nomination. First, ex-Senator Lazarus W. Powell died a few days ago, and is consequently ineligible. Second; if he were living, both he and Breckinridge hail from the same State, and both of them could not be elected at the same time on account of constitutional prohibition. Third, if Breckinridge is not a citizen of Kentucky, he must claim a residence in Canada and the rebel ticket would therefore be: For President, John C. Breckinridge, of Montreal. For Vice President, L. W. Powell, of Kentucky—or of some other place—both outside the jurisdiction of the United States. As the ticket is intended to represent "the lost cause" there is a peculiar and evident propriety in taking a ghost as one of the candidates—especially when the ghost is supposed to have gone to the same place as the dead confederacy.

Foreign.

The latest official accounts from Crete give terrible reports of the cruelties of the Turks. The Cretans having inflicted severe punishment upon one of Omar Pasha's spies, this general retaliates by actually crucifying a Greek priest, in order to satiate his revenge and at the same time to cast odium upon the Christian religion, from which he apostatized that he might become a Turkish general. He next besieged a cavern in which Greek women and children had taken refuge, and by closing the cavern with stones, left them to die from starvation. This renegade is repeating in Crete the scenes of carnage which made him so famous in Koordistan, Syria, and Montenegro. He boasts that he will exterminate the Cretans. The Turkish Government, staking its faith on the general decline for the present to yield to the remonstrances of foreign powers, it declares, however, that it will consult the Cretans' wishes in the event of the revolution not being quelled prior to July 24. It is stated that the Cretans are more heroic than ever in their resistance, and that there is no probability of the success of Omar Pasha.

Facts about Mr. Greeley's Nomination.

The facts about Mr. Greeley's nomination in the Senate are substantially these: Mr. Sumner reported that the committee had had the nomination under consideration and reported it back favorably. Several Senators called for the vote on it, and the affirmative vote was called, when Mr. Tipton asked the effect of an objection to its immediate consideration. The chair replied that it would postpone it one day, which was equivalent in this case to postponing it until December next. Several Senators appealed to Mr. Tipton to withdraw his objection, as he could effect his object just as well by voting in the negative. He replied that he might do so were he certain that Mr. Greeley would be defeated, but as he had no assurance of that, he must insist on his objection, "for," said he, with increasing earnestness, "never will I consent to conferring such honors on the bailiarn of Jeff. Davis."

Democracy everywhere is a contradiction, and new proof of its absurdities is given by the recent Democratic Convention of Marion County, Indiana. The Indiana Democrats are first, opposed to negro suffrage; secondly, they think legislation should be in the interests and for the benefit of the laboring men. We do not see how these propositions can be reconciled, and probably there is no desire on the part of their sponsors that they should be. If negroes cannot vote, what security have they that legislation will protect them? The Democrats, however, have an easy escape from their dilemma; it is a part of their creed that the negro, in a state of freedom, is not a laboring man, and the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau, the industrial returns of the South, are insufficient to convince them of their mistake.

FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Table Rock No Longer in Existence—Its Destruction by Blasting.

Special Correspondence of Pitts. Commercial.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 24, 1867.

The far-famed Table Rock, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, which has excited the admiration of thousands, from all parts of the world, and from which multitudes have gazed on this master-piece of Nature's wonders, is no longer in existence. It was at one time an extensive platform, jutting far out over the water below the falls. Portions have been falling for nearly fifty years. In 1818, a mass 160 feet long and 40 feet wide, broke off and fell into the flood below; and ten years later, in 1828, three immense masses fell with a crash that sounded out above the eternal roar of the Falls. Again, a fragment fell in 1829, and in 1850 a huge mass two hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in thickness. Other portions fell in 1857 and in 1863. At one time upwards of fifty persons had been standing upon the rock but a few minutes before one of these portions fell. The only loss sustained, however, was an old hack from which the horses had been taken but a few moments before.

Owing to the frequent breaking away of portions of the rock, it has of late been regarded as dangerous, and persons have been warned against going on the rock, or underneath it. Visitors have thus been debarred some of the grandest views to be had of the Horse-shoe Fall. The danger is gone, but with it the view of which Charles Dickens wrote:—

"It was not till I came on Table Rock, and looked on the fall of bright green water, that it came upon me in its full weight and majesty. Then Niagara was forever stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty, to remain there, changeless and indelible, until its pulses cease to beat forever."

For two weeks past efforts have been made to disengage what remained of the rock, by blasting with powder. Advantage was taken of a deep chasm formed by the weight of the projection, to sink a hole ten or fifteen feet deep, and then insert in the crevices an immense blast of powder. At 6 p. m., to-day, the match was applied, a dark column of smoke and sand arose, and a terrific crash was heard, and the last of this once magnificent rock, still huge in its proportions, and weighing hundreds of tons, rolled in the seething cauldron below.

Cruelties to Union Prisoners.

The following circular will explain itself:

ROBERTS OF THE CO. ON THE TARIFF OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR AND UNION CITIZENS.

Washington, D. C., July 17, 1867.

In pursuance of a series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the committee as directed below, stating:

First. The name, age and post office address of the writer.

Second. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

Third. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places and dates, with names of confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, will please address John P. C. Shanks, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains will address Wm. A. Pile, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota will address Abner C. Harding, M. C., Monmouth Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address Aaron F. Stevens, M. C., Nashua, New Hampshire.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee will address William Mungen, M. C., Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the several members of the committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thoroughly official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MUNGEN,
Committee.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The cholera has made its appearance in Port Gibson, Miss.

An attempt has been made to introduce Coolie labor on some of the Southern plantations, and one or two cargoes have already been landed. There are laws against this traffic, and we look to the Government for their rigid enforcement.

"TREASON," says Pendleton, late candidate for Vice-President, "is the protest of liberty against tyranny." Democratic brains must be added when they fail to hatch out a better excuse for their support of the rebellion than this. That must needs be a good epigram which would balance four years of history.

DESPERATE efforts are being made to get up a gold mining excitement at Scranton, in this State, at Belleville, Richardson county, Ohio, and in Canada. People who are disgusted with petroleum speculations, can add to their stock of experience by taking gold shares.

The Catholic priest at Northampton, Mass., Rev. Patrick T. Moore, has sent a petition to His Holiness the Pope, asking the privilege to use the Protestant version of the Bible in his church. That priest has certainly afforded the Pope a splendid opportunity to show his good sense.

AMONG the rumors prevalent in Utah is one that Brigham Young has promised to abolish polygamy as soon as the Union is reconstructed. It will be curious if the burial of one of the "twin relics of barbarism" proves the signal for the relinquishment of the other.

The Xenia Torchlight remarks: "It appears to be almost a foregone conclusion that George H. Pendleton is to be the Democratic candidate for next President. George is eloquent, and elegant, and polished, and doesn't smell of any of your 'demition' blood of the unholy war."

THE Uniontown Standard gives the following important information for wool growers: "If sheep are kept in the same lot with cows or fat cattle, no dogs will disturb them. As soon as the dogs approach them they run to the cattle, who drive off the dogs. A farmer of thirty years, in Shelby, by adopting this plan, never lost a sheep by dogs, although in the neighborhood the dogs killed sheep to the north and south of him."

ALBERT G. BROWS, who was once a Senator of the United States from Mississippi, and is now a "proscribed Rebel," addressed a Reconstruction meeting near Jacksonville, Miss., a short time ago, and urged the holding of a Convention and the acceptance of the terms proposed by Congress "without delay or equiv." This is good advice, and it is advice which we are glad to know that many of the ex- Rebels are giving. They are better friends to their people now than those who would force upon the South the President's obstruction policy.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—If the deliberation of the New York Convention to amend the Constitution is an index to public sentiment on the subject, woman suffrage will not be conceded in the Empire State for some time to come. A vote was taken, after some debate on the subject, and the result was fifty-one against and twenty for it. It was found, after taking the vote, that a quorum of the Convention was not present; but the vote shows how the matter would probably be decided in full meeting.

THE trade of Russian America in 1866 amounted to \$1,500,000 in skins and furs. While Russia possessed the territory whalers were not allowed to land on the coast for business, but this restriction is now removed. As an evidence of the prosperity to result from the acquisition of the territory by the United States, it may be stated that a fur company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to operate in the new territory, has been organized in San Francisco. The charter of this company is said to be in the hands of some of the principal business men of the Pacific slope.

WHEN the Democratic party dominated at the South, free schools were interdicted, and it was a crime punishable at the whipping post for any man or woman to engage in teaching the laboring masses of that section to read whereby they might be able to find and walk in the narrow path which leads to Heaven. The power of the Democratic party is broken in the South, and the first signal act which distinguishes the downfall of modern Democracy, is the establishment of free schools. Education is now made free to all in the South, by the influence of Republican rule. Under Democracy it was a crime for a poor man to have his children taught to read. What better illustration of the corruption of Democracy could the people find to control them in their opposition to that monstrous doctrine?

SENATOR Wilson, in a speech at Saratoga last week, said: "Let me tell you that Grant is for negro suffrage, not only in the South, but in the North. So is Thomas—that great General whom the soldiers nicknamed 'Old Reliable'—so is Phil Sheridan, and nearly every General of the country who has made a page of the history of this war. The men who emancipated four millions of slaves and have established liberty and justice in the land are to have the country next year. Whether Grant will be the candidate of those men or not, and I think he is very likely to be, that candidate will be elected. No man who opposed the cause of the country during that war, no man who opposed the civil rights of the emancipated race, no man who opposed negro suffrage, will ever be President of these United States again."

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS TO AND FROM WAYNEBURG.
From Waynesburg to Washington, arrival, Wednesday, 7 p. m.; departure, Wednesday, 8 p. m. (via Jolietville).
From Washington to Waynesburg, arrival, Wednesday, 7 p. m.; departure, Wednesday, 8 p. m. (via Jolietville).
From Washington to Waynesburg, arrival, Thursday, 7 a. m.; departure, Thursday, 8 a. m. (via Jolietville).
From Waynesburg to Washington, arrival, Thursday, 7 a. m.; departure, Thursday, 8 a. m. (via Jolietville).
From Washington to Waynesburg, arrival, Friday, 7 p. m.; departure, Friday, 8 p. m. (via Jolietville).
From Waynesburg to Washington, arrival, Friday, 7 p. m.; departure, Friday, 8 p. m. (via Jolietville).
From Washington to Waynesburg, arrival, Saturday, 7 a. m.; departure, Saturday, 8 a. m. (via Jolietville).
From Waynesburg to Washington, arrival, Saturday, 7 a. m.; departure, Saturday, 8 a. m. (via Jolietville).
From Washington to Waynesburg, arrival, Sunday, 7 p. m.; departure, Sunday, 8 p. m. (via Jolietville).
From Waynesburg to Washington, arrival, Sunday, 7 p. m.; departure, Sunday, 8 p. m. (via Jolietville).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is specially directed to the following advertisements, which appear for the first time in our paper to-day:
Orphan's Court Sale—Levi Blackledge Trust.

TESTIMONY ABOUT THE HOLLAND LABOR.—Benevolent says: "More public men of eminence have started from the business of type setting than from any other occupation. Guiltless of any good education and without any special training, they have taken to the study of type setting, and are now doing it with a large stock of type, recently received and selling at a low price."

Mrs. Winslow's Sipping Syrup for sale at G. W. Roberts & Co's.
What your neighbor comes to borrow your typewriter this week, ask him to subscribe for it. The price is two dollars per year.

NEW WHEAT.—A forecast of what is to be already being developed. The mills in this vicinity are grinding this year's wheat, and as our farmers have been sown for some time, the much makes it likely for the mills. The mystery is, why it has no effect on the market.

Pure White Carbon Oil for sale at G. W. Roberts & Co's Drug Store.

ROWDYISM.—An unusual number of drunken men and rowdies have been noticed on our streets of late and what is more notable, but few arrests. Let each and every drunken man be arrested, locked up until sober and then fined, without respect to person, and it will have as wholesome an effect as the non-granting of licenses.

HARD WORK.—Writing sprightly paragraphs in hot weather. "You bet!"
Paints and Oils of all kinds for sale at G. W. Roberts & Co's Drug Store.

DELL TERRY.—An exchange, are always the best for advertisers. Why? Because when money is tight and people are forced to economize, they always read the advertisements to ascertain who sells the cheapest, and where they can trade to the best advantage. Guiltless takes advantage of this to direct attention to his advertisement in another column.

Window Glass and Putty for sale at G. W. Roberts & Co's Drug Store.

HEARST.—We hear that in Whitey tip, somebody's child was killed by falling into a kettle of scalding water last week and that another somebody, a promising young man, from that section, living for some time past in Omaha, Nebraska, was killed recently in a quarrel in that city. Why can't some friend send us such items? If reliable persons in different sections of our county will send their addresses we will forward money to pay postage and expenses and if demanded will pay reasonable rates for news of interest. We will make a list, home journal, if the material can be found.

Bengal and Spanish Flint Indigo for sale at G. W. Roberts & Co's Drug Store.

A MOST DASTARDLY TRICK.—One of the devil's own ing, an idling, good-for-nothing wretch, maliciously cut a splendid, thirty grape vine which Mr. Joseph Yeater had trained to climb the side of his house. Hanging would be too good for him!

SHOULD HAVE ONE.—An indispensable acquisition to the writing-desk is Morse's Patent Pen-holder, Eraser, Paper-cut and Ink-tray. The holder is ingeniously arranged to contain within common bulk the whole of these. Every "quill-driver" should have one. R. P. Creigh, agent for Waynesburg and vicinity.

Best English Red Lead for sale at G. W. Roberts & Co's Drug Store.

I. O. O. F.—The various lodges of this county, by delegate, were visited by the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, at the hall of the Hoshinka and Waynesburg Lodges in this place on Wednesday night. After business at the hall the Order adjourned, with their distinguished visitors, to partake of a sumptuous repast prepared at the Adams House.

Fruit Jars and Wax for sale at G. W. Roberts & Co's Drug Store.

PLANNING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.—We refer to this establishment again for the purpose of saying to those our readers who may be interested in knowing it, that on Monday last all final arrangements were completed. The mill put in motion. Messrs. Braden, Walton & Sayers, the enterprising managers, deserve great credit for the improvement, as it is now one of the most complete and best furnished to be found anywhere. They will soon have all the varieties of seasoned lumber and having now the most approved machinery for quickly and skillfully producing doors, sash, panelling, mouldings, etc., are ready to receive and execute orders for part of a house, a whole house or any number of houses. We doubt not but they will receive a most liberal patronage as it was one of our greatest wants.

Maryland Snow White Lime, sold at G. W. Roberts & Co's Drug Store.

"AND THE COLLARD TROOPS ROSE NO MORE."—On last Saturday evening the sound of "heavy skirmishing" in the direction of Greene street warned us of the progress of an engagement. It had progressed so far that a "man and brother" and "woman and sister" of colored persuasion, bound by Hymen's bonds, had staked issues, and a regular "set to" was the result. The woman held her "pos," and from her entrenched position hurled "hot-rod and kitchen furniture" with fearful havoc (to the furniture) into the street.

NOTION TO THE I. O. O. F.—On and after the 1st Saturday night in August, J. P. Temple Lodge No. 274, I. O. O. F., will meet Monthly. Meeting regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturday night in each month.

James L. L. G.
Wm. Roberts, V. G.
John Call, Sec.

CLOSE OF THE UNION SCHOOL.—On last Friday the summer term of this institution was closed by the examination of a few classes, with literary and musical exercises by the members of the Fourth Department under the immediate supervision of the Principal, J. Jackson Parnum. The recitations of the several classes were commendable and evidenced superior training. If we may judge from the one department, we should say that the work of instruction in all has been thoroughly and efficiently performed, and that the public could have placed the trust in more worthy hands than those of Miss Annie Allison, Miss Tillie Conroy, Miss Mary Hodge and Mr. J. Jackson Parnum.

One matter made a forcible impression upon us while listening, rather trying to listen, to the exercises. It is the utter incapacity of the building for the uses which are intended. The small apartments are ill-ventilated, and the cramped condition of the audience is a source of the greatest inconvenience, to the teacher and pupils. This accounts too, for the meagre attendance of parents and others interested in educational matters. A great error was committed in not building a third story, with a large hall suitable for such exercises. "Spilt milk!"

A full stock of Patent Medicines, of all kinds, at Braden's Drug Store.

A GOOD THING.—Wm. Devenny, a very clever son of the Emerald Isle, has introduced into our county "The American Republic and Railroad Map" of the United States. It is large in size and besides a map of the United States, has the British Provinces, West Indies, Mexico and Central Provinces, twelve large cities of the Union, and the census for 1890 by counties. It is minute in particulars, clear and elegantly drawn, really an ornament and addition to any household. He is selling by subscription, \$3.00 apiece. For information call at the "Sherman House," Waynesburg.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—To any person who will furnish information sufficient to convict of malicious mischief any party, or parties, damaging the platform recently erected in Black's grove, the above reward will be cheerfully paid.

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, &c., at Braden's Drug Store.

GOBY. for August can be found at the book stores. Its handsome fashion plates and usual good reading are as enhancing as ever.

The Atlantic Monthly. for August presents a mixed dish of choice literature. "Cincinnati," "Up the Elbow," criticism, reviews, &c., give interest to the number.

Cocoa Cream and Helmholtz's Hair Coloring. at Braden's Drug Store.

PIC-NIC IN WHITELEY.—The picnic mentioned by us last week was a much larger affair than we had any idea of, some 200 persons being present. A misunderstanding kept many ladies away, and there was not the enjoyment there might have been from this cause. We are requested to state that another will be given in that township in Sept., and general invitations issued throughout the county. It is proposed to have a good time and we are confident that all who make time, will be given the "Whiteley boys" will be well entertained.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm and Laid's Balm of Youth. at Braden's Drug Store.

HOME NEWS.—On the subject of furnishing local items for the press, the editor of a New England paper makes the following remarks: "Almost every member of a community where a newspaper is established, can do much to make the local department what it should be by contributions of fresh items which may be gathered in each locality, and communicated with little trouble, and they who neglect this duty are useful to editors and so desirable to the public, are responsible, in part at least, for a meagre supply of domestic news in their journal."

WE TRUST OUR FRIENDS throughout the county will heed these remarks, and "send in the items."

JOE PRINCE.—Our facilities are such as to enable us to turn out work of all kinds on short notice. Posters, circulars, catalogues, programmes, bill heads, pamphlets, cards, checks, drafts, letter heads, envelopes, blank labels, picnic and bill tickets, wedding, visiting address and business cards, plain or in a variety of colors, done in the best manner, at the lowest figures.

RE-ARRANGING.—The Twenty-fourth Collection District has been re-arranged into new sub-divisions. Hereafter there shall be twelve of these sub-divisions, but in consequence of the heavy falling off in the revenue the Commissioner has reduced the number to nine, abolishing one in Beaver, one in Lawrence and one in Greene, and reducing the number of Assistant Assessors accordingly.

REPAIRS AT LOOK NO. 4.—Referring to the repairs of Look No. 4, on the Monongahela River, the Monongahela City Republic says: Look No. 4 is being repaired, slowly, however, owing to the difficulty of drawing sufficient water from No. 3 Pool. This must be accomplished through the outlet furnished by the wicker gates, at No. 3, and the recent rains have supplied the Pool as fast as the Navigation Company have been able to drain off the water. It is not probable that navigation will be resumed before the 1st of September, nor any transportation supplied other than that furnished by the Petrolia, a light-draught boat that makes daily trips to Pittsburgh, leaving this city every morning at five o'clock.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGES.—The Annual Commencement of Washington and Jefferson Colleges will be held in the hall of Washington on Thursday, August 1st. The literary exercises of the occasion will commence on Tuesday evening. The following is the programme:
Tuesday, August 1st, 9 o'clock, a. m., Commencement addresses by members of the graduating class, Masters' Orations, and the President's Baccalaureate. Three o'clock, p. m., Historical address before the Washington class of 1841, by the Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D., of Philadelphia.
His Excellency, Gov. Geary, will be present.

Free Railroads.
There is no mistaking the temper of the people on the subject of free railroads, or the right of any set of capitalists who have the money and are financially responsible to build a railroad, wherever they may deem such a road necessary and where the people want railroad facilities. We say there is no mistaking the temper of the people on this subject, because there has not been a Republican candidate for the Legislature thus far nominated for election in October next, without a

solemn pledge given that he will faithfully and always work for the passage of a free railroad law. The people were never more in earnest on any subject than they are on the subject of free railroads. They want fair competition in trade at home. They are determined to guard against the establishment of monopoly in any shape. They are convinced of the bad policy of allowing any corporation to control the resources of the State. Hence it is that the utmost care is taken to exact well understood pledges on this subject from all candidates for the Legislature. We confess we like the disposition of the people in this particular. It is a healthy sign of the times when the people thus evince an interest in the details of legislation and jealous as to the opinions and purposes of those who aspire to represent them. It is the business of the people to dictate to their servants, and not the right of the servants to dictate to the people. Not only on the subject of free railroads, but on all other subjects of legislation, the people should have a well defined policy, and that policy should be clearly set before the men who aspire to represent them.

A FIFTEEN CENT NOTE is about to be issued by the Treasury Department, which will be a great convenience, and it is hoped will abolish the five cent currency. We presume that the Mint will keep up the coinage of five cent pieces, our first step toward that specie currency which we are to have at some indefinite time in the uncertain hereafter. Gen. Grant and Sherman are to have their portraits on the new notes; and they deserve this honor quite as well as some of the living men whose likenesses go from hand to hand in the every day business of life as guarantees that the currency is worth the amount which it promises to pay.

A COMMUNICATION to a Washington paper says: "Surratt is 'treated more like a lion than a criminal.' After the proceedings are over, the returned rebels and their sympathizers grasp him by the hand; ex-rebel officers sit beside him, and their faces lighten up whenever a point is made for the prisoner. The writer does not doubt, should Surratt be acquitted, the 're-constructed' of the capital will have a pow-wow. It having been established beyond doubt that Surratt was the companion of Booth, and the agent of Davis, he at once becomes the object of admiration to the rebels."

Married.

ADAMSON-KNIGHT.—On Saturday evening, July 18th, 1897, at the residence of the bride's father, by James Call, Esq., Mr. Smith Adamson to Miss Jane Knight.

CHURCH-THOMAS.—On the same evening and by the same at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. R. B. Church to Miss Sade Thomas.

GOOSE OVER TO THE COUNTY AT LAST! We'll "Hart" you was good and true to the "Stars and Stripes" and only suffered the loss of the tail of your nose, but you must look out, they are strange colors under which you have collected this time, and you will do well to get off without your ears.

KIGER-ZIMMERMAN.—On Thursday, the 4th of July, 1897, by Corby Ornduff, Esq., Mr. Hudson Kiger, of Whiteley tip, and Mrs. Eliza Zimmerman, of Wayne tip, Greene county, Pa.

HELPHINSTEIN-BURGE.—On the 18th of May, 1897, by the Rev. Francis Downey, Mr. Wm. Helphinstein of Waynesburg, to Miss Anna Burge, of Greene tip, Greene Co., Pa.

"MURDER WILL OUT!"

HIGHT-RISE.—On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. Alfred Hight to Miss Hannah Rise, daughter of Samuel Rise, all of Greene tip, Greene Co., Pa.

Markets.

WAYNEBURG, JULY 21, 1897.

Corrected Weekly for the REPUBLICAN.

PRODUCE.

Butter (fresh roll), 15
Eggs (do), 25
Potatoes (bush), 2.00 to 2.25
Lard (bush), 10
Country soap (bush), 10
Dried Peas (bush), 10

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour (bush), \$14.15
Wheat (bush), 1.00
Corn (bush), .80
Oats (bush), .60
Rye (bush), .50

GROCERIES.

Coffee (bush), 30 to 35
Tea (bush), 15
Brown Sugar (bush), 15
White Sugar (bush), 15
Syrup (bush), 1.00
Pickles (bush), 1.00
Sardines (bush), 1.00
Salt (bush), 1.00

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1897.

The general markets have been comparatively dull during the past week, the volume of business, in the aggregate, being light. Though in some articles, there is a fair jobbing trade, the uncertainty regarding values has a tendency to retard operations, as both dealers and consumers are restricting their purchases to the lowest possible limit, and no improvement need be expected until matters, in this respect, at least, become more settled.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Rye (bush), \$1.25 to 1.30
Corn (bush), .80 to .85
Wheat (bush), 1.00 to 1.10
Oats (bush), .60 to .65
Winter Wheat, 1.10 to 1.20

PROVISIONS.

Shoulders, 12 to 13
Sugar Cured Hams, 12 to 13
Lard, 10 to 11
Do (cold press), 1.00
Green Apples (bush), 3.00 to 3.50
Cheese (bush), 2.00 to 2.25
Butter (bush), 1.00 to 1.10

CHICAGO MARKET.

FLOUR—Very dull and low. 75c.
WHEAT—Dull; sales of No. 2, 1897, at 1.00; No. 2, 1898, at 1.00; No. 2, 1899, at 1.00; No. 2, 1900, at 1.00; No. 2, 1901, at 1.00; No. 2, 1902, at 1.00; No. 2, 1903, at 1.00; No. 2, 1904, at 1.00; No. 2, 1905, at 1.00; No. 2, 1906, at 1.00; No. 2, 1907, at 1.00; No. 2, 1908, at 1.00; No. 2, 1909, at 1.00; No. 2, 1910, at 1.00; No. 2, 1911, at 1.00; No. 2, 1912, at 1.00; No. 2, 1913, at 1.00; No. 2, 1914, at 1.00; No. 2, 1915, at 1.00; No. 2, 1916, at 1.00; No. 2, 1917, at 1.00; No. 2, 1918, at 1.00; No. 2, 1919, at 1.00; No. 2, 1920, at 1.00; No. 2, 1921, at 1.00; No. 2, 1922, at 1.00; No. 2, 1923, at 1.00; No. 2, 1924, at 1.00; No. 2, 1925, at 1.00; No. 2, 1926, at 1.00; No. 2, 1927, at 1.00; No. 2, 1928, at 1.00; No. 2, 1929, at 1.00; No. 2, 1930, at 1.00; No. 2, 1931, at 1.00; No. 2, 1932, at 1.00; No. 2, 1933, at 1.00; No. 2, 1934, at 1.00; No. 2, 1935, at 1.00; No. 2, 1936, at 1.00; No. 2, 1937, at 1.00; No. 2, 1938, at 1.00; No. 2, 1939, at 1.00; No. 2, 1940, at 1.00; No. 2, 1941, at 1.00; No. 2, 1942, at 1.00; No. 2, 1943, at 1.00; No. 2, 1944, at 1.00; No. 2, 1945, at 1.00; No. 2, 1946, at 1.00; No. 2, 1947, at 1.00; No. 2, 1948, at 1.00; No. 2, 1949, at 1.00; No. 2, 1950, at 1.00; No. 2, 1951, at 1.00; No. 2, 1952, at 1.00; No. 2, 1953, at 1.00; No. 2, 1954, at 1.00; No. 2, 1955, at 1.00; No. 2, 1956, at 1.00; No. 2, 1957, at 1.00; No. 2, 1958, at 1.00; No. 2, 1959, at 1.00; No. 2, 1960, at 1.00; No. 2, 1961, at 1.00; No. 2, 1962, at 1.00; No. 2, 1963, at 1.00; No. 2, 1964, at 1.00; No. 2, 1965, at 1.00; No. 2, 1966, at 1.00; No. 2, 1967, at 1.00; No. 2, 1968, at 1.00; No. 2, 1969, at 1.00; No. 2, 1970, at 1.00; No. 2, 1971, at 1.00; No. 2, 1972, at 1.00; No. 2, 1973, at 1.00; No. 2, 1974, at 1.00; No. 2, 1975, at 1.00; No. 2, 1976, at 1.00; No. 2, 1977, at 1.00; No. 2, 1978, at 1.00; No. 2, 1979, at 1.00; No. 2, 1980, at 1.00; No. 2, 1981, at 1.00; No. 2, 1982, at 1.00; No. 2, 1983, at 1.00; No. 2, 1984, at 1.00; No. 2, 1985, at 1.00; No. 2, 1986, at 1.00; No. 2, 1987, at 1.00; No. 2, 1988, at 1.00; No. 2, 1989, at 1.00; No. 2, 1990, at 1.00; No. 2, 1991, at 1.00; No. 2, 1992, at 1.00; No. 2, 1993, at 1.00; No. 2, 1994, at 1.00; No. 2, 1995, at 1.00; No. 2, 1996, at 1.00; No. 2, 1997, at 1.00; No. 2, 1998, at 1.00; No. 2, 1999, at 1.00; No. 2, 2000, at 1.00; No. 2, 2001, at 1.00; No. 2, 2002, at 1.00; No. 2, 2003, at 1.00; No. 2, 2004, at 1.00; No. 2, 2005, at 1.00; No. 2, 2006, at 1.00; No. 2, 2007, at 1.00; No. 2, 2008, at 1.00; No. 2, 2009, at 1.00; No. 2, 2010, at 1.00; No. 2, 2011, at 1.00; No. 2, 2012, at 1.00; No. 2, 2013, at 1.00; No. 2, 2014, at 1.00; No. 2, 2015, at 1.00; No. 2, 2016, at 1.00; No. 2, 2017, at 1.00; No. 2, 2018, at 1.00; No. 2, 2019, at 1.00; No. 2, 2020, at 1.00; No. 2, 2021, at 1.00; No. 2, 2022, at 1.00; No. 2, 2023, at 1.00; No. 2, 2024, at 1.00; No. 2, 2025, at 1.00; No. 2, 2026, at 1.00; No. 2, 2027, at 1.00; No. 2, 2028, at 1.00; No. 2, 2029, at 1.00; No. 2, 2030, at 1.00; No. 2, 2031, at 1.00; No. 2, 2032, at 1.00; No. 2, 2033, at 1.00; No. 2, 2034, at 1.00; No. 2, 2035, at 1.00; No. 2, 2036, at 1.00; No. 2, 2037, at 1.00; No. 2, 2038, at 1.00; No. 2, 2039, at 1.00; No. 2, 2040, at 1.00; No. 2, 2041, at 1.00; No. 2, 2042, at 1.00; No. 2, 2043, at 1.00; No. 2, 2044, at 1.00; No. 2, 2045, at 1.00; No. 2, 2046, at 1.00; No. 2, 2047, at 1.00; No. 2, 2048, at 1.00; No. 2, 2049, at 1.00; No. 2, 2050, at 1.00; No. 2, 2051, at 1.00; No. 2, 2052, at 1.00; No. 2, 2053, at 1.00; No. 2, 2054, at 1.00; No. 2, 2055, at 1.00; No. 2, 2056, at 1.00; No. 2, 2057, at 1.00; No. 2, 2058, at 1.00; No. 2, 2059, at 1.00; No. 2, 2060, at 1.00; No. 2, 2061, at 1.00; No. 2, 2062, at 1.00; No. 2, 2063, at 1.00; No. 2, 2064, at 1.00; No. 2, 2065, at 1.00; No. 2, 2066, at 1.00; No. 2, 2067, at 1.00; No. 2, 2068, at 1.00; No. 2, 2069, at 1.00; No. 2, 2070, at 1.00; No. 2, 2071, at 1.00; No. 2, 2072, at 1.00; No. 2, 2073, at 1.00; No. 2, 2074, at 1.00; No. 2, 2075, at 1.00; No. 2, 2076, at 1.00; No. 2, 2077, at 1.00; No. 2, 2078, at 1.00; No. 2, 2079, at 1.00; No. 2, 2080, at 1.00; No. 2, 2081, at 1.00; No. 2, 2082, at 1.00; No. 2, 2083, at 1.00; No. 2, 2084, at 1.00; No. 2, 2085, at 1.00; No. 2, 2086, at 1.00; No. 2, 2087, at 1.00; No. 2, 2088, at 1.00; No. 2, 2089, at 1.00; No. 2, 2090, at 1.00; No. 2, 2091, at 1.00; No. 2, 2092, at 1.00; No. 2, 2093, at 1.00; No. 2, 2094, at 1.00; No. 2, 2095, at 1.00; No. 2, 2096, at 1.00; No. 2, 2097, at 1.00; No. 2, 2098, at 1.00; No. 2, 2099, at 1.00; No. 2, 2100, at 1.00; No. 2, 2101, at 1.00; No. 2, 2102, at 1.00; No. 2, 2103, at 1.00; No. 2, 2104, at 1.00; No. 2, 2105, at 1.00; No. 2, 2106, at 1.00; No. 2, 2107, at 1.00; No. 2, 2108, at 1.00; No. 2, 2109, at 1.00; No. 2, 2110, at 1.00; No. 2, 2111, at 1.00; No. 2, 2112, at 1.00; No. 2, 2113, at 1.00; No. 2, 2114, at 1.00; No. 2, 2115, at 1.00; No. 2, 2116, at 1.00; No. 2, 2117, at 1.00; No. 2, 2118, at 1.00; No. 2, 2119, at 1.00; No. 2, 2120, at 1.00; No. 2, 2121, at 1.00; No. 2, 2122, at 1.00; No. 2, 2123, at 1.00; No. 2, 2124, at 1.00; No. 2, 2125, at 1.00; No. 2, 2126, at 1.00; No. 2, 2127, at 1.00; No. 2, 2128, at 1.00; No. 2, 2129, at 1.00; No. 2, 2130, at 1.00; No. 2, 2131, at 1.00; No. 2, 2132, at 1.00; No. 2, 2133, at 1.00; No. 2, 2134, at 1.00; No. 2, 2135, at 1.00; No. 2, 2136, at 1.00; No. 2, 2137, at 1.00; No. 2, 2138, at 1.00; No. 2, 2139, at 1.00; No. 2, 2140, at 1.00; No. 2, 2141, at 1.00; No. 2, 2142, at 1.00; No. 2, 2143, at 1.00; No. 2, 2144, at 1.00; No. 2, 2145, at 1.00; No. 2, 2146, at 1.00; No. 2, 2147, at 1.00; No. 2, 2148, at 1.00; No. 2, 2149, at 1.00; No. 2, 2150, at 1.00; No. 2, 2151, at 1.00; No. 2, 2152, at 1.00; No. 2, 2153, at 1.00; No. 2, 2154, at 1.00; No. 2, 2155, at 1.00; No. 2, 2156, at 1.00; No. 2, 2157, at 1.00; No. 2, 2158, at 1.00; No. 2, 2159, at 1.00; No. 2, 2160, at 1.00; No. 2, 2161, at 1.00; No. 2, 2162, at 1.00; No. 2, 2163, at 1.00; No. 2, 2164, at 1.00; No. 2, 2165, at 1.00; No. 2, 2166, at 1.00; No. 2, 2167, at 1.00; No. 2, 2168, at 1.00; No. 2, 2169, at 1.00; No. 2, 2170, at 1.00; No. 2, 2171, at 1.00; No. 2, 2172, at 1.00; No. 2, 2173, at 1.00; No. 2, 2174, at 1.00; No. 2, 2175, at 1.00; No. 2, 2176, at 1.00; No. 2, 2177, at 1.00; No. 2, 2178, at 1.00; No. 2, 2179, at 1.00; No. 2, 2180, at 1.00; No. 2, 2181, at 1.00; No. 2, 2182, at 1.00; No. 2, 2183, at 1.00; No. 2, 2184, at 1.00; No. 2, 2185, at 1.00; No. 2, 2186, at 1.00; No. 2, 2187, at 1.00; No. 2, 2188, at 1.00; No. 2, 2189, at 1.00; No. 2, 2190, at 1.00; No. 2, 2191, at 1.00; No. 2, 2192, at 1.00; No. 2, 2193, at 1.00; No. 2, 2194, at 1.00; No. 2, 2195

Special Notices

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalen's "Night Blooming Cerise."
Phalen's "Night Blooming Cerise."
Phalen's "Night Blooming Cerise."
Phalen's "Night Blooming Cerise."

A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume,
distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from
which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS

The Most Successful Medicine in the World.
Established in 1895 by one of our Most Eminent Physicians, and now used throughout North and South America, with more pleasing results than any other Medicine in cases of diseased Liver, Blood on Skin, Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism and Fever and Ague.

Thousands of certificates are in our possession, giving detailed accounts of perfect CURES effected by these invaluable Medicines. They regulate the System and put all the functions of the body in a healthy condition.

Sold by all Druggists. Write to Howard, Proprietor, Successors to Dr. John Mott and Dr. W. B. ...

DR. SOEHNECK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS.
A Substitue for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of the most powerful power to relax the secretions of the liver as prompt and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing the other disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of retained bile, and remove those obstructions from the Liver and Biliary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections generally.

SOEHNECK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by milder pain, cold, nervous, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of debility. The following showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In all these cases Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alternative

Please ask for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills," and observe that the two likenesses of the Doctor are on the Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other in his present health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 35 cents per box. Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hanes, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chicago, Ill.; Collins Brothers, southwest corner
of Second and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
[4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.]

Sales.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

WITH GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, COAL

The undersigned offers at private sale that valuable property, situate on the Monongahela River at the Mouth of Muddy Creek, Greene county, Penn'a., containing about forty-five (45) acres of rich bottom land. There is on the premises valuable

STEAM ENGINE!

which will be included in the sale. The Coal Banks is open and shows an inexhaustible supply of coal.

For further particulars apply to E. A. Flennek, Davidson's Ferry, Greene county, Pa., or to letter to the undersigned.

JOHN M. DARRAH,
Hartsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

5-8-3m

LAND SALE.

For sale, 1,200 acres of Timber Land, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Little Station, West Va., on which there is a Steam Saw Mill, Tannery and abundance of the best kind of Stave, Building and Stave Timber.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, there was exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Wayneburg, on

SATURDAY, 27TH DAY OF JULY.

next, at one o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz.: At the right, title, interest and legal defendants of, in, and to a certain tract of land situated in Monongahela township, Greene county, Pa., containing one hundred and ninety acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are improved, and the balance is timber land, owned by John Minor, Sam'l. Minor, Wm. Gray and other persons, and has erected thereon a log house, weather-boarded, log stable and other outbuildings. A excellent description of the same.

At 2.30. Another piece of land situated in a township, beginning at a course on the creek thence by lands of Thomas Board's heirs &c.

ches to a course, thence up the creek 34 perches to the head of the creek, thence down the creek to a post by a sycamore, thence down the creek by the same 31 perches to the place of beginning containing one acre more or less.

A189. Another piece of land situate in section 16, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., containing one board line thence by said line 9 1/2 perches to a stake, thence by land of Noah Hardley 7 perches in the creek thence by land some 5-8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre more or less.

WITNESSES: J. H. HARRIS, J. W. JOHNSON, of the Whiteley Creek Oil Company, at the town of White Phillips.

6-20-34. HEATH JOHNSON, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Waynesburg, on

SATURDAY, 3d DAY OF AUGUST,

next, at one o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of the said defendants, in and to a certain tract of land

Taken in execution as the property of the Kurnit Farm Oil Company, the said oil well is described as follows: Situated on the south west corner of Section 36, Township 38 North, Range 7 East, and has erected thereon one Brick and Frame dwelling house, three tenant houses, a frame barn, two frame stables, one Grist and Saw Mill and other out buildings; an apple orchard, &c. Adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Bowen Horn and Eli Evans. Bounds North by Dunkan Creek and South West by Taylortown.

Taken in execution as the property of the Kurnit Farm Oil Company, the said oil well is described as follows: Situated on the north east corner of Section 36, Township 38 North, Range 7 East, and has erected thereon one Brick and Frame dwelling house, three tenant houses, a frame barn, two frame stables, one Grist and Saw Mill and other out buildings; an apple orchard, &c. Adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Bowen Horn and Eli Evans. Bounds North by Dunkan Creek and South West by Taylortown.

HEATH JOHNS, SH'F

7-3-36

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas
sue out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene
county, and to me directed, there will be exp
ed to public sale at the Court House, in Waynes
burg, Ga

SATURDAY, 3d DAY OF AUGUST,

next, at one o'clock, p. m., the following prop
ty, viz: All the right, title, interest and
of defendant, of and to certain tract of land
situate in Jefferson township, Greene count
Pa., containing fifty acres, more or less, ad

log house, corn crib and some fruit, and
joining lands of William Kincaid, Hugh
Houleworth and others.

Taken in execution at the property of the
Clifton Petroleum Oil Company, at the suit
of Pennsylvanian
the Commonwealth of

77-24

DEATH JOHN, 527